THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 40. | CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1888. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....13-4 MOFUSSIL 11-8

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE United States Government has officially notified that China has rejected the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from America.

THE French Government has received no information respecting the hoisting of the French flag at the Marquesas, and expresses doubts as to the fighting that is reported to have taken place there.

THE Greek Government has sent a sharp note to Turkey on account of the seizure of a Greek vessel at Chios engaged in the sponge fishery.

THE Porte has complained to the Bulgarian Government regarding the articles which have lately appeared in the Bulgarian press as tending to excite the Bulgarians in Macedonia against Turkey. M. Stambouloff has replied that the Bulgarian press is free, and that he cannot interfere.

A GERMAN expedition is being formed with the object of proceeding to the relief of Emin Pasha. It will start in October, and will advance from the East Coast of Africa.

YELLOW fever is raging at Jacksonville, in Florida, and has now spread to Alabama and Mississippi. All the stores have been closed, and a general exodus of the inhabitants of the towns has taken place.

THE latest advices from Suakin state that deserters who have come in report the rebels to be upwards of two thousand strong. The enemy kept up a cannonade and their shells fell within the lines of the garrison, but did not explode. The British gunboat *Gannet* and the forts replied to the enemy's fire and succeeded in silencing their guns. A reconnaissance was made by the Friendlies in the morning, and showed that the enemy have advanced. A deadly fire was then opened on them by the *Gannet* and the forts which drove their Cavalry into the bush and silenced the fire from their entrenchments. French and Italian war vessels have arrived at Suakin to assist the garrison. An attack by the rebels on the town is expected to be made shortly.

MR. BLANE, M.P. for South Armagh, who was imprisoned under the Crimes Act, has been released owing to ill-health.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* writes :—'There is a class of sharpers whose profession it is to go to a certain gentleman, represent themselves as the son or brother of a friend of his, live with him for a day or two, sharing his hospitality, borrowing money from him, and then making themselves scarce just when their villainy is about to be unmasked. The one I refer to belongs to this chameleon class of swindlers. He lately went up to Burrisal taking care not to stay there longer than two or three days, playing his tricks all the while. He next came down to Khulna, where many very respectable gentlemen fell victims to his snare. Soon after he took great care to decamp from that place, both to avoid detection and to seek out fresh fields and pastures new. I hear that even on his way to Calcutta from Khulna, he did not remain inactive. In the railway carriage he secured a high judicial officer as his prey, and relieved him of a few rupees. Of all swindlers this cosmopolitan class is the most dangerous, as their chief weapon is false personation, by means of which they get ready access, nay, are often welcomed, to the houses of unsuspecting families, where it is possible for them to do any amount of mischief.'

IT has been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue that in many districts there is no regular or fixed rules as to the reporting of non-payment of license fees on due date, which is generally the 1st of each month. The omission to bring defaults in payment to the notice of the Excise Deputy Collector causes delay in the realization of license fees due, and in the re-settlement of shops, when necessary. The Board, therefore, direct that the excise sheristadar at head quarters and the excise clerk at sub-divisions should submit a report to the Excise Deputy Collector and Sub-divisional Officer respectively giving a detailed list of the defaulters. On receipt of the report the Excise Deputy Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, as the case may be, will take immediate steps to realise the fees due, and, if necessary, to cancel the defaulter's license and re-settle the shop.

TUESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following Rule has been substituted for Rule 19 of the Rules for the Departmental Examinations of Assistant Magistrates and others, dated the 21st March 1883 :—"Covenated Civilians and members of the Statutory Civil Service, appointed after competitive examinations will be all owed to present themselves for examination by both the lower and the higher standards at the same time. Uncovenanted officers will also be allowed to take up both standards at the same time with permission of Commissioners of Divisions, which should be granted on the recommendation of District Magistrates. An officer who passes in either of the papers will be held to qualify for the lower standard, but passing marks should be obtained in both sets of papers to qualify for the higher standard. An uncovenanted officer, who has passed the Departmental Examination by the lower standard in any subject, is at liberty to present himself for examination in that particular subject by the higher standard, before passing in the remaining compulsory subject by the lower standard."

WORK on the Bengal end of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is being vigorously pushed on, and the line is expected to be opened as far as Purulia by the 1st of January. The next great step will be the construction of the Damuda Bridge, which is 2,354 feet long, and comprises ten spans of 200 feet and two of 100 feet.

THE up-country papers contain accounts of very heavy rains at Saharunpore, Meerut and Delhi. At all three stations it rained for three days continuously. Much loss of life and property is reported from Saharunpur, where the city was inundated, the bunds broke, and some bridges gave way. Both the railway bridges were rendered impassable. At Meerut and Delhi the damage to house property has been considerable, and a few lives are also reported to have been lost. The standing crops have also been severely injured.

AUSTRIA and Germany are jointly endeavouring to reconcile King Milan to his wife Queen Nathalie. In the event of their success, the divorce proceedings will be dropped.

THE Opium Act I. of 1878 has been introduced into the whole of Upper Burma, excepting the Shan States, from the 15th September, the duty being fixed at Rs. 15 a *viss* on all improtations.

THE survey has been sanctioned of a railway from Kotri on the Indus, through Jeysulmere and Bikanir, to Delhi, to be known as the Great Western Indian Railway.

CONFLICTS between the Germans and natives along the Zanzibar coast continue. The Germans at Lindi have been murdered, and all Europeans are in imminent danger.

IN August, 34,192 pesons visited the Indian Museum, *i. e.*, natives—26,339 males and 7,296 females; Europeans—425 males and 132 females. The daily average for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the general public, was 1,628 visitors.

Scientific American says:—"A marine brake has been invented by M. Pagan, and was recently tested on the Seine. It consists of a cable, having attached to it a series of canvas cones, which open out by the action of the water, and exert an enormous retarding force on the vessel. Thus the steamer Corsaire, running at a speed of 13 knots, was stopped by this appliance in seven seconds, 34 seconds being required when she stopped by reversing the engines without making use of the brake."

THE Bombay Government has decided to introduce a system of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay, on the lines followed in Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

AYUB and his family have been saved an accidental death. The Sirdar had been to dinner with the ladies of his house at a relative's, where, contrary to practice, they passed the whole night, returning home in the morning. During the night, however. the roof of the house, upon which he had been in the habit of sleeping ever since he came down to Pindi, had completely collapsed. Ayub's bed been actually ready spread on the roof, and was smashed to atoms. Most fortunately for him, he was not in it ; and the very ladies who occupied the rooms below were away with him, so that no one was hurt. Had the accident happened at any other hour of the day, or on any other day since the Sirdar has been at Pindi, there must have been a terrible disaster and loss of life. The whole thing is made the more curious, as the Sirdar, as a rule, never sleeps out ; and has not done so once in his memory for more than seven years. The Afghans naturally look upon the escape as miraculous, and say that the Great God is preserving their master for some special purpose.

THE science of "hypnotism" is developing fast. M. Joseph Bertrand, the Secretary of the French Academy of Science, submitted to that body at its last sitting a mode of superinducing anæsthesia by purely mechanical means. It consists in directing the rays of a mirror, of the sort employed by lark-catchers, on the eys of the subject. A species of hypnotice trance, accompanied by absolute physical insensibility, is thus produced. This is, however no novel discovery it appears. Baron Larrey reminded his colleagues that he had pointed out an analogous method of effecting the same object some twenty-five years ago, the only difference being that he had proposed the employment of direct instead of reflected light ; and he stated that the English Surgeon, Esdaile, had succeeded in throwing a patient, on whom he was about to operate, into a state of complete unconsciousness in this way. When the science is fully developed we shall probably hear less of chloroform poisoning on the operation table of our zealous surgeons.

IN Tyrol law prohibits a man from marrying unless he can show that he has laid a sum of money sufficient to suport a family. Sometimes a dozen or more of engaged young men, despairing of ever getting money enough to secure permission to marry, go on a pilgrimage to Rome, begging their way on foot. When there, they are married ; but, on their return to the native village, they are fined by the commune for breaking the law.

ASIATIC Cholera has occupied the especial attention of M. Pasteur, that celebrated expert in Medical science who has already achieved world-wide fame for his treatment of Hydrophobia. He is now thoroughly confirmed in his idea, which he conceived some 5 years ago, that the fell disease can be cured by innoculation with the cholera virus. He recently read an interesting paper on the subject before the Academy of Sciences at Paris A Dr. Gamabid of Odessa who has made several interesting experiments repeat them in the presence of the committee of the Academy of Sciences. The committee has accepted the proposal and the experiment is to come off some day in October. It is said that the committee has a prize of £4,000 in its hands for a a cure of cholera.

THE *Cologne Gazette* insists that friendship of Signor Crispi with the Prince Bismarck will create a painful feeling in the Vatican, where the idea has been entertained that Germany was prepared to speak the decisive word which would bring about the desired alteration in the situation of the Pope towards the Italian Government. According to the writer in the *Cologne Gazette*, Signor Crispi represents for the Vatican the absolute abandonment of the Pope

COLONEL Timler, the Russian officer who lately visited India, having in the diary said that the summit of the Darjeeling Railway 7,400 feet, is the highest point reached by any railway in the world, a correspondent states that the line from Pasco to Cerro passes over a point 14,200 feet above sea level ; the line from Vera Cruz to Mexico

reaches a height of 8,031 feet; and the crossing of the Rocky Mountain exceeds 8,000 feet. The line now being constructed over the Khojak Pass will reach a height of 7,250 feet above sea level, and will be the highest broad-gauge railway in the world. The summit level of Fell's temporary railway over Mont Cenis, while the tunnel was being constructed, was 6,972 feet.

THURSDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. J. E. MAYALL of London has, after fourteen years of study and experiment, succeeded by the use of certain chemicals in producing photographs in the natural colors of the objects taken. His work is, however, only in the first stage; and it is confidently hoped that further experiment in the same direction will produce much better results.

A MEMORIAL of the Tibetan war has found its way to Calcutta. This is a matchlock of primitive design which was picked up in the field some time ago. The weapon is comparatively new, and is a smooth-bore muzzle loader, mounted on a long, narrow stock of the Jhezail pattern. The barrel is fitted with a double pronged rest, the points of which are sharply shod, so that the rest may either be planted firmly in the ground, or used as a bayonet on occasion. Attached to the gun is a belt on which are strung six hollow wooden plugs for powder charges, and a small horn for priming powder. The workmanship of the whole is very rough, and with hardly any attempt at ornamentation.

Truth hears from a correspondent in Germany that Prince Bismarck is suffering severely both in mind and body. The young and headstrong Emperor has emancipated himself from the Chancellor's control, for the hasty journey to Russia was undertaken against Prince Bismarck's wishes, and he strongly disapproves of the impending expedition to Rome. What, however, has most deeply wounded and enraged Prince Bismarck is the retirement of Count Moltke, which in reality took place in consequence of a hint that such a step would be highly acceptable to the Emperor, who desired to promote his friend, Count Waldersee, who is an object of Prince Bismarck's deep aversion, as the Count is not only a consummate soldier, but also a shrewd and active politician, and both he and his clever wife exercise great influence over the Emperor and Empress. The Count, who is the most prominent member of the "war" party, is known to differ from the Chancellor on many points.

IN the course of a long article in the *Contemporary Review* on "The present problem in India," Sir W. W. Hunter writes:—"Having thus created an authoritative organ of political expression in India (the Congress), the Indian leaders are now establishing an Indian Political Agency in England. In taking this step they have been influenced by the example of the various Colonial Agencies in London. Whether such an Indian Agency will have useful results or any permanent existence cannot yet be foreseen. For while the yearly National Congress in India has become an accomplished fact, the Indian Political Agency in England is in the first experimental stage. The Agency will have to encounter two dangers from which the Indian Congress is exempt. The success of the Congress has been largely due to the strong conservative element in its organization and control. But that conservative element has still a distaste for the voyage to Europe, and however able the direction under which the Indian Political Agency has now started, a difficulty may arise in keeping it under the personal guidance of the cautious and responsible leaders in India. The success of the Indian Congress is also due to the fact that it has confined itself to stating its own case and to minding its own business. The second danger of the Indian Political Agency in England is that, in its desire to make friends, it may be led into alliances with extreme parliamentary parties. I sincerely trust that its managers will take a higher view alike of their own duty and of the English nation: that they will realize that this joint question of justice to India and of the stability of our rule in India, is not a question of any knot of politicians, but, please God, for the whole British people. Apart from speculations as to the future, we now actually see the two strange phenomena a spontaneous native Parliament in India, and an Indian Political Agency in London."

THE railway accident near Dijon was a terrible affair. The Paris to Lyons express ran off the rails and without warning the night express from Italy crashed into the disabled train. Both engines fell over a viaduct. Thirty persons were killed and forty injured, several of the former were literally decapitated, aad many horrible scenes are narrated.

FRIDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THE latest idea is an electric rifle. It will fire, it is said, 35,000 times without recharging, and is described as constructed with dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil.

A STRUGGLE between Russian landlords and tenants is proceeding, which has led the Government to contemplate the adoption of stringent measures to suppress agrarian movements.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* in England writes to that paper:—"The visit of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke to the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts is rather grieving Anglo-Indians at Home. Here they are quite out of society, as very few men will let wife or daughter meet Sir Charles, and we foresee many complications for your Punjab folk. Had Lady Dilke gone alone things might have been less embarrassing, or if Sir Charles had gone alone, Lady Roberts would have been in a less awkward position. As an old Simlaite, who remembers how Indian society is so often unjustly maligned at Home, I think it is a great pity that such a handle should be given to the English pharisees, when they are told that a man whose name no lady in England likes even to hear mentioned, is going to be the guest of Anglo-Indian notables. My wife says she feels sure that the ladies of the Punjab will unanimously refuse to meet Sir Charles, if only for the sake of their sisters at Home."

ANOTHER bribery case is reported from Malabar. Kunhi Kannan, Deputy Collector of Calicut, is alleged to have extorted a bribe from Nanbudiri. Kunhi has been twenty years in Government service.

PRINCE Bismarck has resigned the office of Minister of Commerce, which he has filled since the commencement of the Protectionist era.

MR. G. E. BUCKLE, who is now Editor of the *Times*, was educated at Winchester College, In 1885 Mr. Buckle was first in "Greats" at New College, Oxford, and first in Modern History. He took the Newdigate Prize for English verse, and subsequently became a Fellow of All Souls' College. When he left Oxford Mr. Buckle went to the Chancery Bar and read with Mr. J. Rigby, Q. C. Then came the turning point of his career. Mr. Walter, in search of new blood, wrote, it is said, to Sir W. Anson, of All Souls' Oxford asking him if there were any likely young men at Oxford. Sir W. Anson drew attention to Mr. Buckle. That gentleman gave up his studies at the Bar, and never having been on a newspaper before, was pitchforked into third place at the *Times* on a salary of £800 per annum. Before this Mr. Buckle had been offered a post on the *Manchester Guardian*, but was not beguiled into acceptance. Shortly after his admission to the *Times* office Mr. Chinery, his chief, died, and Mr. Clifford, the second in command, retired.

THE following is from the *Phœnix*:—"Mr. Chan Toon is a very young man, who was been just called to the bar; but he is the most distinguished young barrister that the Temple has yet produced. The world has not recovered from the astonishment with which it heard of his triumphs. He is a famous man already. Whether his success in life will be commensurate with his success at the examination is a question of the future. But he has already raised his voice and it has been listened to. He has spoken on a subject on which he must be heard with special respect—Burma. Mr. Chan Toon has addressed a letter to the *Times* on the future Government of Burma, probably after his return to his native land, in which he considers the desirability of making Burma a separate dependency independent of the Government of India. At the time Upper Burma was first annexed it was suggested that Upper and Lower Burma should be amalgamated and turned into a Crown colony both on political and financial grounds. Mr. Chan Toon urges the dissimilarity of the Indian and Burmese races in favour of such a measure. He further says that the Burmese people have a great contempt for Indians, and this has interfered with the rapid pacification of Burma. This may, or may not be true, but it must be frankly admitted that there is great force in Mr. Chan Toon's arguments. The responsibilities of the Government of India are sufficiently large and numerous already to make an additional responsibility undesirable, and there can be little doubt that the present arrangement may be prejudicial both to India and Burma. Is it too late to reconsider the whole question on its merits?"

SATURDAY 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE loyal proposals of the Punjab Chiefs to contribute towards the defences of the North West Frontier are likely to be accepted. A Committee consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is, it is understood, at present deliberating as to the best means of giving practical effect to their generous offers of assistance.

THE *Deccan Standard* states that a man named Jolaprasad, a former servant of the Hyderabad Government, is in custody awaiting trial for having made an endorsement and signed his Highness the Nizam's name to a public document It is said that Jolaprasad's father is a comparatively wealthy man, and has a situation in the Sarf-i-khas department about his Highne s's palace. One Kishendass, a greedy Soucar in the city, thought that the easiest way to gratify his cupidity was to start a lottery, and as the sanction of the Government was required to open one, he resolved to avail himself of Jolaprasad's father's influence at Court, and by the offer of a considerable sum of money, induced him to promise to present to the Nizam a petition praying for the required permission. Jolaprasad made an indorsement on the petition, over his Highness' signature granting the prayer and returned it to Kishendass as sufficient for his object. Kishendass, however, knew that the sanction of Government meant that the order must be issued through certain official channels, and hence petitioned the Minister for definite orders, submitting the supposed endorsement by the Nizam as entitling him to what he requested. His Excellency thought the proceeding rather an extraordinary one, and suspecting foul play directed inquiries to be made, with the result that the endorsement and signature were not his Highness's, but pure concoctions of Jolaprasad.

ANOTHER Coolie Recruiter's case is now pending in the Sealdah Police Court in which a native, named Ram Bytee, charged Tilluck Dass, Toolsee. Umanath Lahiri, Elahi Buksh and Bhuttoo Khan, coolie recruiters, with wrongfully confining him from the 21st to the 25th instant at the depot near No. 1 bridge at Entally. The complainant's case was that he arrived in Calcutta from Burdwan on the 21st instant, and was on his way to Balliaghatta when he was stopped by one of the defendants, who told him that he would give him work. He then took the complainant to a coolie depot, where he saw another man named Hury Jannah, who, it afterwards appeared, was decoyed into the depot in the same manner. He was told by Umanath that he would get his food and Rs. 5 per month, after which he was sent with Hury Jannah to trim the grass in the garden. They worked for about two hours, and then went to get their food. They worked no more that day. Two days afterwards, Umanath told complainant and Hury Jannah that they would have to go to Assam. They refused to go to Assam and wanted to go away. But Umanath would not let them do so, and later at midnight they were removed to another depot. Notwithstanding their vehement protestations they were obliged to remain confined until the 25th instant, when an inspector of police called at the depot, and they informed him of the circumstance, upon which they were released. Hury Jannah's case was of the same nature, and he similarly charged the defendants.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *1st. October* at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Maxima and Minima.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *2nd October* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Hygrometry.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the *3rd October* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Physical Constitution of the Moon.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *4th October* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Bismuth and Copper.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 29th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, October 1, 1888.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY AND THE HOME MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In a recent issue we announced the appointment of Mr. Hutchins, a Madras Civilian, to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, in succession to Sir Charles Aitchison, who had charge of the Home Department. This appointment, though perhaps unexceptionable in other respects, involves, we think, a certain question of principle to which we desire to draw public attention, materially affecting, as it does, not only the interests of the Bengal Presidency, but also those of the North-Western Provinces and Burmah.

Before, however, we proceed to discuss fully the merits of the present appointment, our readers should know the constitution of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India. Under the Statute 37 and 38 Vic. cap XCI. provision was made for raising the number of ordinary members of the Governor-General's Council from four to six by adding a member for Public Works. This appointment we have always considered a perfect redundency, and as such, it might be advantageously done away with, as it actually was after the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke. But be that as it may, when this new office was created by the statute, it was at the same time provided that the Council might at any time be kept down to five members by reducing any of the ordinary seats other than that of the Law Member. Before the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Council consisted of six members, one for Law (Mr. Ilbert), one for Finance (Sir A. Colvin), one for Public-Works (Mr. Hope), and one for the military matters (General Wilson). These may be appropriately styled the four professional members. There were besides two members for conducting the Civil Administration, Sir S. C. Bayley representing the Bengal Presidency and Mr. Gibbs representing the minor Presidencies. On Mr. Gibbs's going out, his seat was not filled up, and though the Press and probably both the Governments of Madras and Bombay expostulated, the general feeling was, we believe, and a very correct one we think, that the minor Presidencies having Councils of their own, and aspiring to lead, as far as possible, existences independent of the Supreme Government, had no special claims to representation on the Council of the Governor-General, unless the sixth seat were maintained and given to each in turn. While there was only one civil seat it was felt to be right and proper to fill this by a Bengal Member, as the Bengal Presidency furnished the bulk of the Civil work of the Council. This view was confirmed, when Sir C. U. Aitchison was appointed to succeed Sir S. C. Bayley. Such being the case the question naturally arises how has come about the appointment of Mr. Hutchins? Can it be that a conservative Government being now in power in England and the present Governor of Madras a conservative peer, though in most matters like his illustrious brother very liberally disposed, the new appointment to the Supreme Council is due to conservative influence at home? Is it thus that a Madras Civilian has been pitchforked into the single civil seat of the Supreme Council? On the next vacancy occurring five years hence Bombay will doubtless claim its turn, and so the civil affairs of the most populous, most advanced and most important Bengal Presidency will for ten years out of every fifteen be directed by a civilian trained in the narrow and local schools of the minor Presidencies. We confess we are quite unable to accept the position in which our own Presidency has been thus placed with a perfect non-chalance.

The way in which work is disposed of in the Government of India has been fully explained by Sir W. W. Hunter and others, and situated as we are, we have some insight into the working of the Home Department. We feel, therefore, that for sometime at least, Mr. Hutchins will be the Government of India for all civil purposes other than Finance and Public Works. The Viceroy will be new to the country, and as the North-West frontier, the affairs of Afghanisthan and Burmah—possible developments of the little Sikkim business—and the present impecunious state of our exchequer will fully occupy His Excellency's time and attention, the civil member will have a free hand in the Home Department, and will refer to the Viceroy only matters in which he may propose to over-rule a Local Government. Other matters may, no doubt, occasionally come up before the whole Council, but there is always a disposition to leave the member in charge of a Department to manage it in his own way. We think we are revealing no State secret, if we say that even when the Viceroy has shown some sympathy for a particular measure pressed on his attention, he has still often deferred to the opinion of the member in charge of the particular department. This being so, it is, we think, of cardinal importance that the Bengal Presidency should be always represented in the Supreme Council by some one thoroughly acquainted with its local conditions and in full sympathy with its various systems. This representation could, it seems, be at once given by the filling up of the vacancy which was created on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs. The presence of two civil members in the Council would also conduce to better administration, because they would naturally consult each other in many matters of importance coming before them. It might perhaps be said that at present there are already two Bengal Civilian members—we are not quite sure whether Sir Charles Elliott comes within the category—in the Supreme Council, and that to add a third would be giving an undue preference to the Bengal Presidency. In point of fact, however, this is not the actual position. Mr. Barbour, or his *locum-tenens* Mr Westland, and Sir Charles Elliott may be fitly styled as two of the professional members, and we may remark in passing that we would be glad if one or both these members for these Departments were selected from the two minor Presidencies, as Mr. Hope once was. The Public Works and the Financial members have their hands full of their own legitimate professional work, and can hardly spare time for looking after ordinary civil questions, even though they may, as at present, have Bengal and North-West experienced. Moreover the next P. W. Member may be an engineer and the next Finance Member a Treasury clerk. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be a fixed principle in appointing the members of the Executive Council, and that it should not be left to accident, whether or not the most important Province of the Empire is represented.

All that the Bengal Presidency wants is that the Home Department port-folio should, for obvious reasons, be in the hands of an able Bengal civilian. This would not only be just and fair to Bengal but also to the ablest senior members of the Covenanted service of this Presidency, many of whom have just reason to complain of the slowness of promotion. We may be asked whether Bombay and Madras have not equal claims to representation with Bengal; but to this there is always the satisfactory answer that Bengal is simply a Lieutenant-Governorship and that its local affairs come more before the Viceroy in Council than those of Madras and Bombay where there are Executive Councils. We may again parenthetically remark that in this respect the two minor Presidencies enjoy an advantage which our Bengal civilian cannot look to in his own Presidency. How lucky is the Madras gentleman who, after having served in all the Subordinate positions, was raised to a seat in the Council of the Governor of his Presidency with a salary of more than Rs. 60,000, and is now translated to a still higher position! The Bengal civilian has no local Council seats to aspire to, and it is, therefore, but fair that, when he has earned the promotion by long years of able work, he should not be kept out of the Viceroy's Council by the introduction of a member of the Bombay or Madras Service. The Madras and Bombay Governments each claims and secures such a free hand in the civil administration that they can well dispense with representation on the Supreme Council, which deals directly with the Lieutenant-Governorships and the Chief Commissionerships of the Bengal Presidency. There is, however, no objection to their being also represented in their turn, provided they do not, as now, entirely oust the Bengal Presidency from its superior claims to perpetual representation. It seems to us almost intolerable that the civil administration of the whole of Bengal, Upper India and Burmah should be handed over to what we cannot help calling, the unsympathetic control of a Madras or Bombay civilian, however able and qualified he might otherwise be. The only excuse for this arrangement is its economy, and no doubt economy is all important at the present time; but there are some economies that may be too dearly purchased and there are scores of ways of effecting savings less objectionable than this. A very slight curtailing of expenditure in camps of exercise and military promenades will more than meet the charge involved.

SIR SYED AHMED'S APPEAL TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

In noticing the establishment of the Indian Patriotic Association in a recent issue, we expressed our opinion that the infant Association had no right to call itself patriotic, if it did not accurately represent the wants and wishes, thoughts and feelings of the Indian people. We said in plain terms that the usefulness or otherwise of the infant Association would depend entirely on the nature and character of its utterances; that true Indian patriotism was inconsistent with satisfaction with the state of things at present existing in this country; and that if the publications of the Association always stated the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, we should have every reason to wish it God-speed.

We have, however, little hope that the new Association will be true to its name. From the first it had been generally believed that as this movement at Aligurh has been set agoing with a view to counteract the influence of the National Congress, it could not afford to be "patriotic." That belief has been greatly strengthened in the public mind by the first publication issued by the Association. This publication is in itself unimportant: it is nothing more than a circular letter addressed to the Native Chiefs and Princes with a view to securing their sympathy with the objects of the Association and their patronage for the institution. But even in such a small and simple matter as this the worthy Syed deliberately misrepresents the objects and aims of the Congress. His circular letter thus begins:—"May it please your Highness—I hope that your Highness is aware, by means of the news-papers, of the fact that certain persons have formed an organization, *opposed to the policy of the British Government*, which they have called the Indian National Congress. *Their object is to change the present administration of the British Government, and to replace it by a Republic or Representative Government.* I am sure that your Highness must dislike these proposals, and am desirous *of the maintenance and strengthening of the present policy adopted by the Government in India.*" The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. It has scarcely been our lot to see so much misrepresentation and nonsense compressed within such a short space. We have always entertained a very high opinion of Sir Syed Ahmed's intelligence and abilities. He possesses uncommonly strong common sense and knows what is what. We are, therefore, entirely at a loss to understand what Sir Syed means by saying that the National Congress is "opposed to the policy of the British Government." He should have explained himself clearly on this point. What does the expression "British Government" used by the Syed in the passage we have above quoted signify? Does it mean the British Parliament, the India Office, the Government of India, or any Local Government, or Anglo-Indian officialdom in general? The National Congress is no doubt opposed to the policy of the Indian bureaucrecy, but it is not opposed to the policy of the British Parliament or of our gracious and beloved Sovereign. This broad distinction should be carefully and steadily borne in mind. Anglo-Indian officialdom should not be

confounded with the British Government. It is notorious that the Indian bureaucrat is so jealous of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with an iota of them. We know very well that he takes up a hostile attitude even when the Government of India proposes to grant a slight concession to the children of the soil. He raised his powerful voice against the introduction of such a small measure of reform as Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme, and even one of the Provincial Governments protested strongly against it. The ground which the scheme, even as it was originally conceived, covered was too small; the power which it granted to local bodies was too little; the means it placed at their disposal were too limited; and the checks it imposed on them were too stringent to leave any room for freedom of action, and to nourish a due sense of personal responsibility. It is, indeed, a wonder how this scheme ever gained the name of an important measure of reform. And yet the Indian bureaucracy emphatically protested against the policy of the Government of India. Now, this instance clearly demonstrates the necessity if determining definitely what Sir Syed Ahmed means by the expression "British Government" in the circular issued by him. If he means by it the Indian bureaucracy, we must confess that the National Congress is opposed to their policy. The narrow spirit in which the bureaucrat wishes to govern the country is too well-known to require mention. He would keep the Natives in perpetual leading-strings, and tell them plainly that as a conquered people, they have no rights and are not entitled to any political privileges It is a simple matter of history that the Indian bureaucracy have always resisted the introduction of any reforms in the system of Indian administration, for the obvious reason that they are deeply interested in the preservation of the *status quo*. They would, if they could, close all colleges and schools for higher education to-morrow; but it could not on that account be contended that the existence of such institutions is opposed to the policy of the British Government. It must be fully realized that the policy of the Indian bureaucrat must necessarily be to prevent the introduction of any reforms in the existing system of administration from which he derives so much benefit. But if Sir Syed Ahmed means by the expression "British Government," the Sovereign or the British Parliament, which is the arbiter of the destinies of the people of India, he is wofully mistaken. The debates on the great Charter Act of 1833 in which Thomas Babington Macaulay took a prominent part in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the illustrious grandfather of the coming Viceroy, in the Upper House, clearly indicated the broad and liberal principles on which Parliament wanted the administration of India to be conducted. And Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation issued thirty years ago on the occasion of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown shows how our beloved sovereign wishes her Indian subjects to be governed. We challenge Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers to prove that the National Congress is opposed to the policy of the British Government as represented by the Sovereign and Parliament. An Indian proverb says that if you ask a kazi whether the Hindus have any religious festivals, he will at once answer you in the negative. In the same way, if you ask an Indian bureaucrat whether the Native should have any political privileges, he will at once say "no."

In the passage we have above quoted from Sir Syed Ahmed's circular letter he further states that the object of the National Congress "is to change the present administration of India, and to replace it by a Republic or Representative Government." We readily admit that the National Congress aims at the introduction of certain much-needed reforms in the existing system of administration. There may be honest differences of opinion as to the wisdom or otherwise of these reforms; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that changes have from time to time been effected in the Indian system of administration in the teeth of emphatic protests from the bureaucracy. It is well-known that enquiries made by the Parliamentary Committees appointed in 1813, 1833 and 1853, preceding the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company in those years, resulted in improved legislation and administration, in the amelioration of the condition of the Indian people, and in the advancement of their material and moral well-being. We must not forget that at the beginning of the century even a man like Raja Ram Mohun Roy, when he was in Government service, could not obtain a better post than a Collectoriate Sheristadarship—the highest appointment then open to a Native. If we had then had in existence Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Patriotic Association to tell the British public that no changes were required in the Indian system of administration, we should not now have had five Native High Court Judges, including the worthy Syed's own son. Then, the Syed deliberately misleads the Native Chiefs to whom his circular letter is addressed with regard to the aims and objects of the National Congress when he says that the Congress seeks the introduction of Representative Government into this country. We have in a previous issue clearly explained the great difference there is between Representative Government and representative institutions. No man who has a head over his shoulders will deny that for Representative Government such as exists in England India is not yet ripe and will not be so for a very long time to come. The speeches made by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee at the recent Indian meeting at Northampton have placed it beyond the shadow of a doubt that what the Congress demands is some thing widely different from Representative Government such as exists in England. It is curious to observe how naively the astute Syed makes use of the words "Republic" or "Representative Government," as if they mean the same thing. Does he not know that Representative Government exists in England, which is not a Republic, and to talk of setting up a Republic in India is quite absurd? Who has told him that the National Congress aims at the establishment of a Republic in this country? We pause for a reply.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

INDIA at this moment has no greater and no warmer friend than Sir William Hunter. Ever since he retired from the high office he held in this country, he has been an interpreter between the educated Natives of India and the British public; and his enlightened advocacy cannot but be productive of the most beneficial results. In a series of brilliant articles in the London *Times* he described to the British public the the remarkable change which had come over India since Her Imperial Majesty directly held the reins of the Indian Government, and set forth clearly and appreciatively the aims and objects of that representative body called the National Congress, which is composed of educated Native delegates from all parts of India. He also described in a lecture the change which has taken place in the economic condition of India, and dwelt in glowing terms on the material progress which our country is destined to achieve. And now he comes out with an admirable article entitled "The present problem in India," in the September number of the *Contemporary Review*. Sir William Hunter's knowledge of India is unrivalled. There is no Englishman living who knows so much of India in all its phases as Sir William. Any statements made by him must therefore carry weight. Were he a member of the House of Commons—and we hope and trust he will soon get into it by one of these bye-elections which are taking place every now and then—he would be by far the best possible "member for India" far better even than the late Professor Fawcett; for the learned economist had no personal knowledge of India, whereas Sir William Hunter is intimately and familiarly acquainted with every thing about India. In the meantime the educated Natives of India owe him an endless debt of gratitude for his self-denying labours on behalf of a people to whom he has been greatly drawn, amongst whom he has spent the best years of his life, whose manners, customs and institutions he has studied with loving diligence, and in whose political, social and moral elevation he takes the deepest interest. We trust he will continue these labours of love till he has fully succeeded in making the British public acquainted with our present condition, with our wants and our aspirations. The gist of Sir William Hunter's paper in the *Contemporary* is expressed by the heading of this article—New wine in old bottles. In former times, and even now as we may see in the Bazaars of this city, bottles used to be made in Arabia and in Palestine, of leather and chiefly of goat-skins for the holding of all sorts of liquids; and any strong wine was never put into old bottles lest the wines should burst the bottles and the wine be spilled. New wine ought to be put in new and strong leather bottles, in which case the wine and the bottles would be both preserved. The argument is that the political institutions of India were formed in by-gone times when the people were not sufficiently educated, when they had no political ideas in their heads, and when they knew not the natural and acquired rights of men. But owing to the spread of English education, all that is changed now. Thanks to the Government, the people have become, and are getting educated. The minds of the educated Natives have become saturated with the ideas of Adam Smith, of Jeremy Bentham and of John Stuart Mill. They are no more children. The old *Ma Bap* theory of Government is not suitable to them. When we were children, we spoke as children and acted like children; but now that we have become young men, we must put away childish things. Political institutions should keep pace with the intellectual and moral advancement of a nation. Institutions well adapted to the infancy of a community, become unsuitable to that community when it is advanced. The jacket which fits a boy will not fit him when he becomes a young man. The benevolent despotism did very well for India during the whole of this century of British occupation; but now that the people have been educated and awakened to a sense of their natural and moral rights, that despotism, on the whole beneficial, should be tempered with representative institutions. This is all that Sir William Hunter and the educated Natives of India contend for. They do not wish for a radical change, a *bouleversement* of the Government; they wish for the permanency of the present Government with the addition of the representative principle; and they ground their wish on the increased intelligence of the people. That the people of England, who are ardent lovers of freedom, are willing to give us representative institutions, does not admit of a doubt. Some of them, especially Anglo-Indians, say that we are not fit for those institutions. The *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian journalists say in substance—"The people of India are not fit for representative institutions. They are sunk in deep ignorance. With the exception of a few educated Natives in the Presidency towns, the mass of the people are unfit for Self-Government; and even those few educated Natives are a noisy set, who have no real knowledge, but who clamour for institutions which are totally unsuitable to them. India has not changed materially; it is the same now as it was a hundred years ago." Now, Sir William Hunter contends—and we agree with him in the contention—that this is not the case. He contends that the India of to-day is different from the India of the East India Company; that during the last thirty years India has witnessed a vast change in every direction. English education has permeated all classes of society, and roused the national intellect from its long-continued dormancy. There are thousands of educated young men in all parts of the country, who take a keen interest in all schemes the object of which is the advancement of the nation. There are hundreds of vernacular newspapers in the country, discussing political, social and moral subjects. There are English newspapers conducted by educated Natives of great intelligence and of unquestioned loyalty. There are political associations in the Presidency towns, which are of great service to Government inasmuch as they interpret the wishes of the ruled to the ruling authorities. And there is lastly the National Congress, a body composed of upwards of 600 delegates from all parts of the country, of different nationalities and creeds, meeting together and devising measures for the advancement of the people. All these facts—and no one can dispute that these are facts—show, Sir

William Hunter contends, that a great change for the better has come over the people of India. If this be admitted, it follows as a natural consequence that some modifications are required in the existing machinery of Government, and that the people themselves should have a greater share in the administration of affairs than they have at present. The lad has outgrown the jacket, it must, therefore, be enlarged and modified; the old wine has all been drunk, the vintage of education has produced a new wine of strong capacity, the old leather bottles are therefore unsuitable for holding it. This is the line of Sir William Hunter's argument, and it is an argument which must produce instantaneous conviction in every thoughtful mind. It is a singular coincidence that in the same month of September, there should be published two articles on India in two influential Magazines from opposite points of view,—Sir William Hunter in the *Contemporay*, and one Mr. Stephen Wheeler, said to have been formerly connected with two newspapers in North India, in *Macmillan*. Mr. Wheeler writes on the vernacular press and condemns it all round. In his eye all is barren from Dan to Beersheba. He finds no redeemable feature in the whole of the vernacular press. He produces the worst passages of the worst vernacular papers as specimens of the Indian Native Press! We admit that there are a few rowdy papers in India; but are there not rowdy papers in England and Ireland? Sir William Hunter unconsciously gives the antidote to Mr. Wheeler's poison. It must be admitted by every unprejudiced person that, with rare exceptions, the tone of the Indian Native Press, whether English or vernacular, is eminently loyal and intelligent.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE BENGALI BABOO.

Some time ago one Mr. Stuart Cumberland, who professed to be a thought-reader, came to this city to have a dip into the pockets of the educated Natives of Bengal, but they, being wise in their generation, and having some inkling of science and psychology refused to be deluded by his hocus-pocus tricks. Infuriated at the scepticism of the educated Bengali, this penetrater into the hearts of men wended his way to the North West and to Central India whose simple inhabitants offered themselves as ready victims. On returning home he rushes to the press, and hurls what he fancies to be a destructive thunderbolt in the shape of a letter in a London paper called *Echo*, and imagines, we suppose, that he has made a clean sweep of the Baboos of Bengal. But the thunder is inoccuous enough; it has done us no injury; it has only provoked a little laughter at the impotent rage of a disappointed juggler. The man's letter is beneath contempt and criticism, but we notice it here merely to show to our readers what the lower classes of Englishmen are capable of. He says that under the rule of the East India Company the Bengalis were the "willing and humble slaves of any strong master;" all that is changed now; under the Government of the Queen-Empress, they have become the "favoured proteges of Government" and "to-day they aim at being the Government's masters." "The Bengali," this thought-reader tells us, "like the viper that has been warmed in the philanthropist's bosom, turns round and rends his benefactor." What choice English this thought-reading Englishman writes! The viper warmed in the philanthropist's bosom! The letter-writer quotes from a speech supposed to have been delivered by that great lover of the Bengalis—Lepel Griffin, at a meeting in Central India, in which he complimented the Natives of those parts with their superiority to the Bengalis in "ability, strength and courage," and added that if ever they should condescend to be led by Bengalis, "it would be an army of lions commanded by grasshoppers." We rather think our thought-reader has here made a zoological blunder. Though skilful in reading the thoughts of others, he is deficient in hearing the words of others. Sir Lepel Griffin must have compared the Natives of Central India to elephants, as they are usually huge and burly in their size and slow in their movements; and he must have compared the Bengalis to lions, as they are active, intelligent and therefore fit to command. Sir Lepel must therefore have said—"It would be an army of elephants commanded by lions"—a by no means ignoble army! Our thought-reader who is also a deaf adder, heard otherwise. Mr. Cumberland gives us the interesting information that he visited the courts of all the great Princes of India—no doubt to wheedle them out of their money by his hocus-pocus tricks—and asked everywhere "what they thought of the Bengalis, and if the voice of the Baboo was the voice of India." A very important question, no doubt, as the Bengalis were about to command an army of elephants, and if the commanders were incompetent the battle would be lost. Well, what answer was given by the powerful Pinces of India to this all important question? "The answer was always negative," so writes this Englishman in his mother-tongue. But a more terrible thing than slipshod English is behind—"Whilst one great Prince, to whom I put the question, pointed to his sword and said, "that would be our answer had we a free hand." Horror of horrors! The whole race of educated Babus is threatened with absolute extinction by the officiousness of this thought-reading catechizer! We pass by the abuse which he pours upon one of the most excellent Viceroys India ever had—Lord Ripon. We will not defile our columns with any words of this unworthy Englishman in dispraise of one of the most enlightened rulers of India. But here is a rich *morceau*:—"With respect to the Baboo, it is strange that no visitor to India, who sees much of him, has a good word to say for him. His arrogance and swaggering insolence impress you unfavourably at first sight, and he is an animal that does not improve on acquaintance: indeed the more you know of him the more you dislike him, and you eventually come to the conclusion that nothing short of a sound good kicking will ever teach him politeness, and the most Christian of men, who have much to do with him, are often sorely tempted to commit an assault." In such style does a jackass kick a dead lion. But really has English journalism sunk to such depth of degradation? Our fisher-women and the women of our streets, have far greater sense of shame and modesty than this shameless Englishman. And what are we to think of those journalists who admit such rabid effusions into their columns? We are every now and then treated to lectures by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries on journalistic propriety. What do they—what does the *Englishman*—think of Stuart Cumberland's effusions? Has any thing like that appeared in any Native paper about Englishmen? And yet they talk of the rowdy Native press. Our Anglo-Indian comtemporaries ought to feel ashamed that a man bearing the name of an Englishman should write in the style that Stuart Cumberland does. They ought all, with one voice, to condemn the man and send him to Coventry.

AN INFAMOUS PLOT.

The *Pioneer Press* has brought out an infamous scheme for the overthrow of the National Congressionists who threaten to hold their next sessions at Allahabad to beard the lion, as it were, in his very den; and the *Pioneer* newspaper fitly pilots it with a three-column article in its issue of the 25th ultimo. The scheme is entitled "Democracy not suited to India," and professes to be written "by the Raja of Bhinga, Oudh." It would be a huge absurdity gravely to discuss as to the fitness or otherwise for "democracy" of a conquered community, and no man in his senses would for a moment deem it worth while to do so. Our gracious Sovereign holds the country by right of conquest, by the might of her arms, and the valour of her army, and the community have no more voice in the matter than the mice in the fable to regulate the hunting time of the cat. They might, like the discontented birds in the Aves of Aristophanes, get up a Nephelo-Coccygia in mid-air, but when they have done so it would be doubtful if they could obtain the permission of their Empress to repair thereto. Nor is the writer of the brochure unaware of it. He fully knows its fruitlessness; but he has an object in discussing the question. He wants to raise a false issue to mistify and mislead the public in order to serve his own dirty ends by overthrowing the Congressionists. It is with the same motive of mystification and misleading that appears under a *non de plume*. There is no "Raja of Bhinga" among the territorial chiefs in Oudh or anywhere else in India, and the Government nowhere recognises such a title. Under the Oudh kings there was a *Talukdar* of Bhinga who, when the Province came to the British Government was, for hiding cannons and other acts of disloyalty, deprived of half his possessions and the personal title of Raja. His son, Udoy Pratap Singh, for certain supposed services which we do not care to characterise, some six years ago got the title of Raja Bahadur conferred on him as a *personal distinction*, and that would no more justify his assumption of the territorial title than would the title of Raja or Rani to a Calcutta personage give him or her the right of calling himself or herself the Raja or Rani of Calcutta, We have a dozen Rajas and Ranis in Calcutta, and they would all have a claim to share in the Raj of the metropolis. As for Bhinga we have already said that half of that Parganna was confiscated by Government. That half was subsequently given to the Chief of Balarampur and others, and the question would be—which of the proprietors of Bhinga, or one and all of them should be indicated by the term "the Raja of Bhinga." Of course we know that the present chief of Balarampur is a minor, and Raja Udoy Pratap is moving heaven and earth to get a knighthood; he it is that has written in the pages of the *Calcutta Review* and in the columns of the *Times* newspaper; he it is who has allied himself with Sir Ahmed Khan in the unholy war against the National Congress; he has presided at sundry packed meetings to denounce the people at large; and he it is who has, Diogenes like, lamp in hand, come to discover the obvious truism that a conquered country under a potent ruler is not fit for a democracy. It is scarcely necessary to say that a Talukdar's estate is not a Raj that carries a hereditary title along with it. It is divisible and soleable piecemeal at the option of the proprietor, and the object which its owner has in assuming a territorial name is obviously that which prompted the jackdaw to array himself in peacock's feathers, unless it be to produce a false impression in England about the identity of the writer. As a Talukdar, he is one of a body of many hundreds, in Bengal his congeners, the Zamindars, number by many thousands, and his voice and opinions cannot carry much weight, but as a territorial chief he would be esteemed. His brother talukdar, Raja Rampal Singh, is an active member of the Congress, and he must be different, or his exertions would be thrown away.

Nor is he satisfied with the territorial dignity only. He fancies the safety of the British Government in imminent danger, because a few hundred persons have assembled together to submit humble-down tumble-down petitions to the ruling authorities, praying for redress of the grievances of which they deeply complain. He accordingly raises the Fiery Cross and in exact imitation of Bombastes Furioso, "entreats the martial races of India in general, and *my* Rajput brothers in particular, to pause before they decide to take any part in the aforesaid movements, which, if not confined to Bengal and Madras, cannot fail to end in misrule and anarchy." In the name of the Prophet—Figs! The British Raj in India in imminent peril and a Talukdar can alone save it! The highest anticlimax could no further go. But who is this who appeals to the "martial races" of India, and to his brother Rajputs to arms? From the tone of his high falutin one would suppose that he is a *sang azule*—a Vere de Vere—of Rajput Chivalry; but the history of his ancestors tells quite a different tale. The founder of his race, the valiant Bisva Singh from whom his discendants are called Bissens, was only the accident of an accident. He was known to the world as the son of his mother, a Rajput lady, his father, Mayur Bhatta a Brahman poet, not caring or not being able by the custom and laws of his country, to give the legal status of a Brahman to him. He had to look after other children by Brahman, Bhunihar, and Kurmi ladies, and of these the

Brahmin one alone was enriched by him. Under the circumstances it sounds rather *outre* for a descendant of the Rajput lady to flount his lineage before the public, and to address the Rajputs of India, the proud descendants of the Solar and the Lunar races, not as half-brothers, nor as brethren; but as "brothers." By his blood relationship with Mayur Bhatta he would be a first class Brahman, only it would be too late in the day to set up such a claim. He has, however, not altogether been unequal to it. He has not called himself a Brahman, but he claims the honor of a 'Somayaji' which rightfully belongs only to twice-born Brahmans. Such misrepresentations are not provided against in the Penal Code in all cases, and certain businesses cannot get on without resort to them.

But to turn from the plotter to the plot. The brochure opens with a discussion about the origin and constitution of the National Congress and is bristling with misrepresentation on every page. Having pointed out that such scums of the earth as Bonnerjees and Tyabjees and their kind conceived the idea of the Congress, the author comes to the conclusion that "the Congress originated not in any general movement or popular aspiration, but in a handful of petty Associations and in meetings organised and conducted by them, and that it does not in any way convey the expression of the bulk of the community." (*Enpassant* we may observe the associations formed of the intellectual aristocracy of Bombay and Bengal.) He then resorts to the prevailing fallacy of the day the statistical dodge, saying not more than ten per cent of the population takes interest in the Congress; (3) that it bears no relation to the varying populations of the different parts of the country; (4) that the agricultural masses of the country and the landed aristocracy, with few exceptions, are not represented in the Congress; (5) that the bulk of the Mahomedan community has held aloof, and (6) "that influential leaders of the Hindu community have expressed strong disapproval of the objects and methods of the Congress." The whole of the rigmarole is founded on the initial assumption of that being an accomplished fact which in truth is only an initial *attempt* at doing something. Of course the assumption is deliberately designed to lead to the conclusion arrived at, and the result is therefore not other than that would be under such circumstances. The fact is the attempt is not to organise a Congress, but to elicit public feeling with reference to certain measures which some think desirable, without knowing the views of their neighbours; and to elicit those views in a practical tangible form these people invite the public to meetings which for a better name they call Congresses. The whole thing is temporary, provisional, and subject to change according to the light that men of business choose to bring to bear upon it. This is obvious throughout; but the plotters won't take the matter in that light, and they cavil at every step.

There is no denying that the Congress such as it is, is "originated not in any general movement or popular aspiration." The idea was fist felt by a few persons. But this is a fact that may be predicated of every movement, large or small. It is in the nature of all such things that a few should begin the start and by the force of their arguments and the strength of their cause induce the many to follow them. The few, moreover, are, however intellectually great, and, in the ordinary acceptance of the terms, not *leaders* of society. The so-called "leaders" are the very men who flourish under the present *regime*, and they cannot be expected to mix in any movement for a change. They alone can best advocate the cause of change who feel the evils of the present order of things and possess at the same time the intellectual capacity to grasp the question in all its bearings and to suggest and devise healthful reforms. These are pre-eminently the Bonnerjees and Tyabjees, whom the pamphleteer ridicules and sneers at by calling them "Friends of Humanity." It was not a Pope that inaugurated the Reformation, but a poor clerical, Luther.

It may be all very well for the pamphleteer to denounce the Bengali race, but his father thought differently when he and his fellow Talukdars followed the lead and advice of a Bengali Babu in forming the British Indian Association of Oudh as a counterpart of the Babus' British Indian Association of Bengal and were wholly guided by a "Friend of Humanity," Dakhinaranjan Mukerjee. Even now it has not the support of the bulk of the Oudh community; but Raja Odoy Protap instead of denouncing it, is said to be an aspirant for its Presidency. As for the aristocracy they have not, with many noble exceptions, for whom we have the hightest estimation, the capacity to think for themselves, and even for ordinary work some of them have each an *akkelbardar* to help him to the contents of the wisdom-box in the same way as he has attendants to serve him the contents of the be el-box. Certainly the most noisy are those who have English "Private Secretaries" and helpers with whose literary labours they try to impose upon the public.

The ten per cent. statistical dodge is too transparent a fallacy to call for any remarks. The doors of the Congress are not closed, but left wide open, inviting one and all to come in, and the time has not yet arrived to judge of the result. If the result be ten per cent. in three years, it is a fair in dication that the movement is advancing. The agricultural argument is equally fallacious. The masses of the population are the last to appreciate the advantage of political demonstration. But they are nowhere opposed. In Bengal they have held many mass meetings in support of reform. The argument about the leaders of the Hindu Community having "expressed strong disapproval of the objects and method of theCongress" is all but absolutely false. With the exception of a senile old gentleman at Benares, who is incapable of any active exertion of the intellect, who has generally acted as a puppet in the hands of Raja Sivaprasad, who is not a Hindu at all, but a Jain, and no one whom we would call a leader of the Hindus has expres ed a strong or any disapproval of the measures. Had they done so the movement would have long since been collapsed. The scums of the earth, the Bonnerjees and the Tyabjees, could never have been able to keep it alive had they not had the hearty support of both the intellectual and the social leaders of their communities, nor would they have given any cause for anxiety to those who now cry so bitterly. But we have already far exceeded the limits for an article and must stop here. And it is not worth while to dilate upon such arguments though they afford the best examples of the length to which unscrupulous misrepresentation can be carried.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is announced that before leaving Simla His Excellency the Viceroy will hold Chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire. It is thought that Sir James Lyall, the Raja of Nahun, Sir Guildford Molesworth, Sir Frederick Hogg, the Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Atar Singh Bhadaur, Mr. Westland, Mr. A. P. Macdonell, and Mr. Irwin will be invested.

THE Bishop of Bombay and Lord William Beresford have arrived in India by the mail.

THE Kabul mission will probably be abandoned and wisely too. But nothing definite has yet been settled. The official organs are risking contrary prophecies.

ONE contemporary says that Mr. Duff-Bruce finds great difficulty in raising the requisite capital for the Kalka-Delhi Railway. Another asserts that no such difficulty has been felt "for the simple reason" that no effort has been made, as the company has not yet formed.

WE are told that disturbances were immi nent during the Mohurrum at Agra and Ghazipur, but in both places the danger was averted by the local authorities. Similar reports have been received from all parts of the country and that nothing serious has happened is certainly creditable to the authorities.

HUNMANTRAO has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for Dabir's case. The same sentence and fine was passed in Sindekar's case. The sentence for Sindekar's case is to commence after the expiry of the first sentence. In default of payment of the fine, he will undergo three months' additional simple inprisonment in each case.

THE sitting of the Crawford Commission has been postponed from the 7th to the 23rd instant to give Mr. Crawford enough time to prepare his defence.

THE reappointment of Hon. Syed Amir Hossein, Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, to the Supreme Legislative Council has been gazetted. The reappointment, we need hardly say, will give equal satisfaction to the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

WE offer our sincere congratulations to Raja Durga Churn Law C. I. E., the President of the British Indian Association, on his appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council. This honor to our Merchant Prince is fully deserved, and the distinguished abilities, untiring zeal and genuine patriotism that the Hon'ble Raja will bring to bear on his labours as a Councillor will make him one of the most useful Members of the Assembly. It is a satisfaction to note that the Government is doing its best to do away with ornamental no-bodies.

WE much regret to learn the death of Babu Prannath Dutt, a much respected scion of the well-known Hatkhola Dutt family. He was of a quite temperament and charitable disposition and was much liked by those that knew him. His pungent wit that found its vent in the *Basantak*, the first Bengli *Punch*, materially helped in weeding out many an administrative and social evil and he took an active part in public affairs. Both as a Commissioner of the Calcutta and Suburban Corporations he distinguished himself by his independence and judiciousness, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

THE second daughter-in-law of Pundit Jivananda Vidyasagara, aged about eleven years, died on the morning of the 13th ultimo under most painful circumstances. Her throat was cut from ear to ear by some sharp instrument and the head was almost severed from the body. A razor was found clasped in her right hand and the first theory was that she had committed suicide. That theory was however upset by the Coroner's Jury, who, after a long and searching inquest, unanimously brought in a verdict to the effect that the "deceased was murdered by her husband Sudhabodh Bhattacharjee" a youth of about 22 years of age. The accused will be placed on his trial before the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossien.

AN ultimatum has been forwarded to the Hassangar tribe demanding the surrender of Hashim Khan, the head man, and of the payment of Rs. 5,000. They will be allowed time to the 2nd instant to reply, when the British will advance unless the terms are complied with. It is said that the Chagazai tribes will not be molested if they hold aloof. The whole of the advanced troops have now reached Abbottabad. The first column is encamped at Daldoori, five miles north of Oghi; the second and third columns are concentrating in other parts of the Agror valley ready to ascend the mountain by the various routes. Some excitement has been caused, it is said, by the sudden disappearance of Fazlali Khan, Ex-Minister to the Khan of Agror, and the prime mover in all the recent disturbances. He has escaped from Hurripur Jail, where he has been confined for the past few months. It is surmised he may have crossed the border to incite the tribes to mischief.

A CROWDED meeting was held at the Town Hall on Thursday last under the presidency of Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar to commemorate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. Bengalis are notoriously defective in their

method of honoring their departed great men, and it is pleasing to observe that a Committee has been appointed to see that these anniversary meetings become a permanent institution of the land. In the words of the Chairman "as a bold and fearless reformer, both in religion and politics, and an ardent and genuine patriot who understood the wants of his countrymen, as a most ardent philanthropist, as a man endowed with colossal intellect, an indomitable will and boundless passion for truth, for a long time to come, Raja Ram Mohun Roy would remain known, not only to his own countrymen, but to the world at large, as a great and noble example." It is but meet that a tangible memorial should be erected to "the greatest Bengali that was born," not because his memory wants it, but because the nation has its duty to perform in this direction. Babu Surendranath Banerjee who also addressed the meeting with his usual fervid eloquence deplored this omission and strongly protested against some base aspersions against the illustrous Raja's character lately indulged in by a writer in the *Saturday Review*.

THE Railway Conference are said to have completed their labours, the result of which cannot of course at present be known. An official organ asserts that the Conference has discussed among other questions, circular tours in India, concessions to owners of race horses, the number of classes of railway carriages, uniformity in the issue of return tickets, inter-communication between drivers, guards and passengers and uniform rates in the through-booking of passengers, luggage and parcels. We trust the representations in the Press for the comforts and convenience of the Railway travelling public and the various memorials sent up by the public bodies have not quietly found their way to the W. P. B. as usual.

IT is clear that the Government does not mean to sleep over the coolie question. The *Englishman* says:—"Under the existing law the Bengal and Assam Governments are required to submit a report on the workings of the Assam coolie traffic in January, 1890. They are making an enquiry into the matter at present, and the report on this enquiry will probably be submitted to the Government of India before the close of the present year. It may be that a Commission will be appointed as a result of the report, but in any case no action can be taken towards altering the law before 1890." Why should it be so if action be proved to be imperatively necessary, as it has been abundantly proved?

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Germany by the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary, in which it is shown that the foundation of the German Empire was due to the Emperor Frederick's exertions, notwithstanding opposition from Prince Bismarck, and reluctance on the part of the Emperor William. It will be in the remembrance of our readers what an amount of unseemly wrangling the young Emperor had recently with his noble mother the Dowager Empress Victoria about the custody of the private papers of the late Emperor Frederick. The Iron Duke who takes all credit of having built up the Fatherland would be naturally unwilling to let his fair fame be tarnished in any way, so long as his willing pupil could help him out of the difficulty by setting his imperial mother at naught. He has announced that he regards the Emperor Frederick's diary as apocryphal. This is construed as a denial of the facts therein recorded rather than a statement that the diary is an invention. The Emperor has consented, it is said, to the Prince's demand to prosecute the publishers of the diary for revealing State secrets.

ON Thursday last Mr. Dunn applied to the Vacation Bench for admission of an appeal against the order of the Recorder of Rangoon suspending Mr. Moylan. The appeal lies under the Burma Courts Act, and we are glad that it has been made, for important questions of principle are at stake. We have no doubt that justice will be done and the High Court will not sanction the 'working out' of fearless advocates who have the misfortune of proving themselves a thorn at the side of the authorities.

THE last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the full text of the new Calcutta Municipal Act as sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Act which has been passed in the teeth of determined public opposition will come into force on the 1st of April next unless of course its opponents take successful steps for having it vetoed by Parliament. Lord Dufferin has not listened to their appeal.. In regard to it Mr. Scoble from his place in the Council said:—"As might be expected, they have given rise to considerable diversity of opinion among the communities most directly affected by their provision. The questions raised were within the competence of the local legislatures to determine: and the Government of India has no reason to doubt that they have exercised the discretion which they admittedly possess, wisely and with a due regard to local interests and requirements." Would that the Honorable Law Member had explained how the legal difficulties have been overcome and how in the face of such difficulties the "Local Governments" can be said to admittedly possess discretion.

MARSHALL Bazaine is dead, after years of ignominy and seclusion, in Spain, where he had, with the connivance of the French authorities, escaped from the Isle of St. Marguerite. A brave soldier and a consummate general as he was, he made a fatal mistake in the Franco-German war of 1870 which branded him for life with the traitor's brand, with what justice it will be for posterity to soberly judge and declare! After the stupid surrender of Emperor Napoleon at Sedan the Marshall manfully defended Metz for seven weeks, which Prince Frederick Charles had besieged and the Emperor's cowardly example and the general sorroundings had dispelled all reasonable hopes of success, he capitulated with the whole of his army numbering nearly two millions of men. The Court Martial that tried him after M. Thier's loss of power condemned him to death, and the sentence was with great difficulty commuted to twenty years' imprisonment at the Isle of St. Marguerite. It is a mere matter of opinion as to what the Marshall ought or ought not to have done at Metz. But posterity will with one voice concede that he was a brave soldier and, though despised of all France, he was one of whom France might justly be proud under better auspices.

WE are glad to find that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has specially directed that the arrangements connected with the opening of the Custom House for one hour on those days in the Doorga Pooja holidays on which it has hitherto been closed, should not involve the attendance of Hindoo clerks. The rule is the outcome of the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the existing Custom House regulations about Holidays, Overtime Charges and General Routine of Custom House Business. Hitherto, when the Custom House has been opened out of regular hours, it had been the practice to charge a fee of Rs. 32 for inward entry and clearance, and Rs. 32 for outward entry and clearance, *i.e.*, Rs. 16 for each operation. The Committee now recommend that the fee be reduced to Rs. 16 per hour for all work required on the import side, and Rs. 16 per hour for all work required on the export side. The Committee also recommend that in respect of work on boardship there should be no absolutely close holidays as formerly, but that every ship requiring to work on the 1st January, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, and Christmas Day, should pay a fee of Rs. 100 for the day, besides the ordinary fees for the number of preventive officers applied for. The Superintendent of the Preventive Service having represented the hardship to him of having to work on these days, the Committee recommend that he should be authorised to treat them as close holidays in respect of his own work.

NEWS has come from Gnatong that the Tibetans have been completely defeated, and that the British troops have advanced on Rinchagong. General Graham's official report to head quarters is as follows:—'5 P. M., September 24. The enemy is completely defeated. We have taken their camp, and are now on the Jelap, where we bivouac. Our loss is Colonel Bromhead and one Goorkha severely wounded; eight Pioneers also wounded. The enemy suffered very heavily. Probably 400 were killed, besides the wounded.' A subsequent telegram from General Graham states that on the 26th ultimo he advanced as far as Chumbi and found the Rajah's mother occupying the palace. Beyond securing papers, the palace was not interfered with. He marched across the Jelap the next day and reached Gnatong the day after. One brass field gun was captured, and several smaller pieces and a large amount of ammunitions was also taken. It is said that the total number of the enemy was 11,000 strong of whom about 400 were killed, and many wounded and taken prisoner. The remainder fled towards Phari and Bhootani throwing their guns and all impedements into the Mochu in their flight. The Sikkim Raja's mother was at Chumbi but no trace of the Raja was found. He is supposed to have fled towards Tibet from Guntok.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumeus Disease Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210 High Holborn London.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 26, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. H. A. St. John Leeds Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for three weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. H. E. Ransom, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Barh Sub-Division of the Patna District during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. A. St John Leeds, or until futher orders

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is pointed to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-Division of the Durbhunga District.

Babu Jogendro Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Sri Nath Sen, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the Rajmehal Sub-Division in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District, during the absence, on leave of Babu Jogendro Nath Gupta or until futher orders.

Babu Uma Churn Ganguly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The services of Moulvi Abdul Hye, Special Sub-Registrar, Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment as a Special Deputy Collector on excise work in Chumparun.

Babu Jogendro Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th proximo.

Babu Pran Kissen Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for threee months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Nilkanta Sircar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the power of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Advertisements.

A special meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 4th October 1888, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The chairman to lay upon the table the Report of the administration of the Municipality for the year 1887-88.

2. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 1st and 15th September 1888.

3. To comfirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a meeting held on the 13th September 1888.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at a meeting held on the 11th September 1888.

5. The chairman to lay upon the table Vital statistics for the month of August.

JOHN COWIE
Secretary to the Corporation.

26 *September* 1888.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian information of value to Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others.

Greatly improved and enlarged.

Traill's Diaries are all Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.

ALSO TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta

Yull Tide /12/ V. P. 1/2 Prices of other annuals on application.

FOR B. L. EXAMINATION.

THE STUDENTS' INDIAN LAW CODE.

Containing all the Regulations and Acts as amended up to date of the Indian and Local Legislatures included in the University B. L. Course.

COMPILED BY

Pandit Pran Nath Saraswati M. A. B. L. Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(With the assistance of the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee M. A. B. L. C. S. I.)

This is useful not only to B. L. Students but to Vakils and Judicial officers also.

Neatly printed in stiff paper and bound in stout cloth. Royal 8vo. p p. 1,191, Price Rs 6, Postage Ans. 8.

S. K. LAHIRI & CO.,
54, College Street,
Calcutta.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

COME ONE AND ALL! FAIL NOT!! AND TRY TRY TRY!!

OUR

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

Of fresh American and English vegetables and flowers from D. Landreth & sons, R. Buist Jr., and Sutton & sons the well-known seedsmen of America and England have just arrived per S. Ss. "Hesperia", "City of Calcutta" and "Dacca" respectively.

For 40 distinct sorts of fresh Landreth's American vegetable seeds consisting of many new varieties of cabbages, cauliiflowers, knol—kohls &c. &c. packed here at Rs. 6 per packet and 30 distinct sorts of the above at Rs. 4 a packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-doubl choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portrait and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet.

For 15 distinct sorts of Sutton's fresh English vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3 a packet and 20 sorts of the same made up here with care at Rs. 2-8.

For 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English choice and all-double flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England Rs. 3-8 a packet.

For 20 distinct varieties of fresh Buist's American Vegetable Seeds, consisting of various sorts of Cabbages, &c, &c., packed here and only new in India at Rs. 2-8.

Durable hedge seed— Re. 1 per tola.

Patna very large onion Ans. 6 per tola.

Seeds are sold here both in retail and packets.

Customers of our seeds from Rs. 2 and upwards will obtain free of charge a pictorial American book on gardening.

25 sorts of country vegetable seeds—Rs. 1-8 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the seeds, their manure &c. in which is appended 12 months' calender of sowing seeds, in a clear manner—Rs. 1-8 a copy with post age.

Plants! Plants!! Plants!!!

Of about 100 distinct varieties of rare and best mangoe lych ees &c. &c. grafts, also ornamental and foliaged plant Crotons, Roses, Creepers, Timbers, &c. &c. too numerous to name here and all gennine to their names are available here at moderate prices.

Send for the Catalogues of plants and seeds with half anna postage stamp.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের কারামে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিক। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়িং ১।০, ১৵০

ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্ত! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোল ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা. চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী. গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.

NOTICE.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the under signed for the undermentioned supplies of meta up to 3 P. M. on Monday the 5th November 1888.

Description of Metal.	Quantities of Metal.	Names of Roads.	Date of Commencement of work.	Date of Completion of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to accompany each tender in currency notes.	Deposit money required to be paid by successful tenderer.
Jhama Metal..	132082	Krishnaghur & Buggoola Rd.	10th Nov. 1888.	25th March 1889	Rs. 200	Ten per cent on the total value of work.
Do. ...	62879	Ranaghat and Santipore Rd.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.
Do. ...	40000	Krishnaghur & Santipore Rd.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.
Do. ...	25000	Krishnaghur & Nuddea Rd.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 100	Do.
Do. ..	72500	Krishengunge & Baromasia Rd.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.
Do. ...	35000	Khoksa Railway Station to Khoksa Bazar Rd.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 100	Do.

2. The Jhama Metal for the first two and the last road to be of well moulded and half vetrified Jhama bricks prepared of thoroughly pugged clay to be seiected by the undersigned.

3. The price of the metal will be payable on the 1st April 1889.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the office of the undersigned.

DWARKA NATH SIRCAR,
District Engineer.
Nuddea.

District Engineer's Office,
Krishnaghur, the 19th September 1888.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caumpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna an Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£26,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED.

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICER OF INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manage:

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, C. A.

Prospectus and Report sent on application.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms &c. reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

R. S DASS.
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

70

A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,
NORTH-EAST CORNER, CALCUTTA.)

Having studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced pratice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily.

AJAZ POWDER.

THE Ajaz powder is us ful to Impotency, Weakness, Spermatorrhoea and all other diseases. If there be any question it is requested to remove it by sending for the European gentlemen's certificates as well as the East Indies by means of ½ anna ticket. One box contains 24 doses. Price Rs. 5 Postage as 4.

AJAZ PILLS.

The Pills are radical curer to Impotency and weakness &c. Two Pills (Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 4.) are to be applied for external use and the Ajaz powder for internal use.

To be had of

HAKIM ABUL HASAN,
Manager, Hakim Safder Husain's Despensary.
BENARES CITY.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

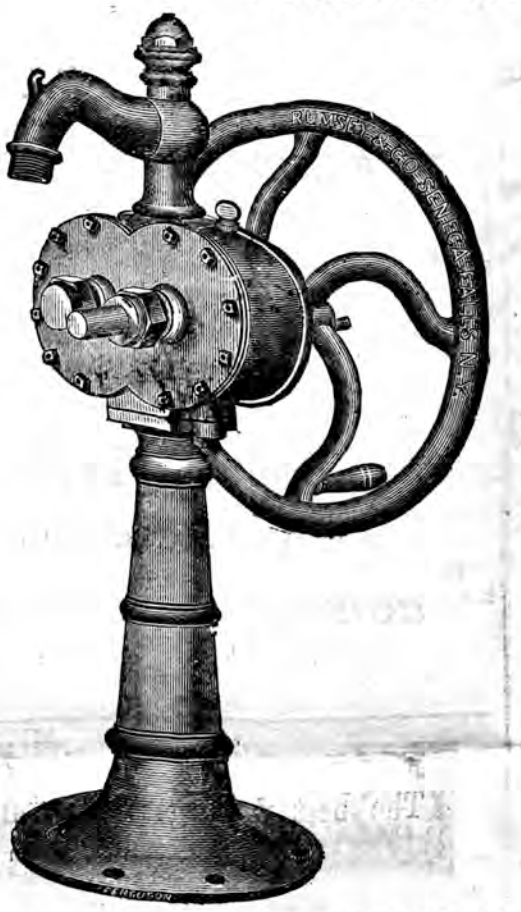
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.



ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out or order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAY

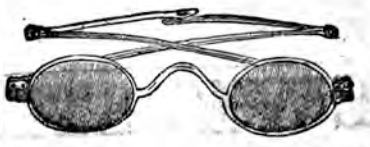
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.



Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

SELLING BY THOUSANDS.

PRETTY, stong, accurate, open-faced Nickel Silver short wind ing Keyless Railway Regulators, jewelled, enamelled dial, bold figures and hands, showing two times with best finished durable machinery and dust tight cases for only Rs. 7 8 per V P. P with spare spring, glass box and guarantee. Guaranteed to stond any amount of rough usage. Will last a life time. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watch-maker has valuad your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." P.etty Canadian Gold chains, Lockets, Pencils Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 each; will not turn black. Mr G. Smith Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." Full money refunded if any of the above are not approved. Mention this paper positively. WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO. BOMBAY.

W. NEWMAN & CO" LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club
ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.
Compiled by C. H. LACY,
Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.
Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training
No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFEN E F PTS
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,
8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.
No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.
As. 8.

BARSATI;
OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.
Price, Re. 1-8.
BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

The Book contains much of interest and practical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.
By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.
FOR the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.
DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,
Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENT'S COURSE.
NOTES ON
GREEN'S READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
Carefully revised and corrected by a
EUROPEAN PROFESSOR
Of the General Assembly's Institution.
Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED
AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
JONE'S RULES AND TABLES
For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.
Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for
4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.
Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W Inspector, Gloucester."
Rs. 8.

NOW READY
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE
And receipt book for the use of Non-Professional horse-owners in India by Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves.
CASH Rs. 6.

INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER
SECOND EDITION
horoughly revised and enlarged
BY LANDOLICUS
Rs. 6.

Just Published
A COLLECTION OF
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS
FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,
CONTAINING ALSO
Science Example for F. A. Students.
By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.
By R. REID.
In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,
4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the
BEST IN THE WORLD."
Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

CHATERJI BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
155-2, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

We have just received a large supply of Medicines Books and other medical sundries and can supply the freshest things at the cheapest rates. Medicine chests with a guide a dropper and a phial of Dr Rubini's camphor from Rs 5 upwards. Particulars on application. Hick's Thermometer Rs 3-8. Lactometer or Milk tester Rs 2 Pocketfilter or water Refiner Rs 3. Homoeopathic Books of the latest edition cheaper than elsewhere

"IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF"
All who suffer find sure relief from

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.
It has driven out from the system
Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout
After years of semi-helplessness and suffering ; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in
Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.
Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.
Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as
The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.
Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 Re. each.

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Bathgate and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOTIFICATION.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Corresponbedce posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration Insurance or Money-orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters er parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and Parcels.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets ane newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and Places abroad*, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FORM THE FIELD TO INDIA

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money-orders

Money-orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Eull prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director Gegeral of the Post Office of India.

Simla;
The 8th September 1888.

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS.

EXCELSIOR.
PEBBLES.
Cash Per Pair ..... R 7/8
Do. Silver Frames R 11/8

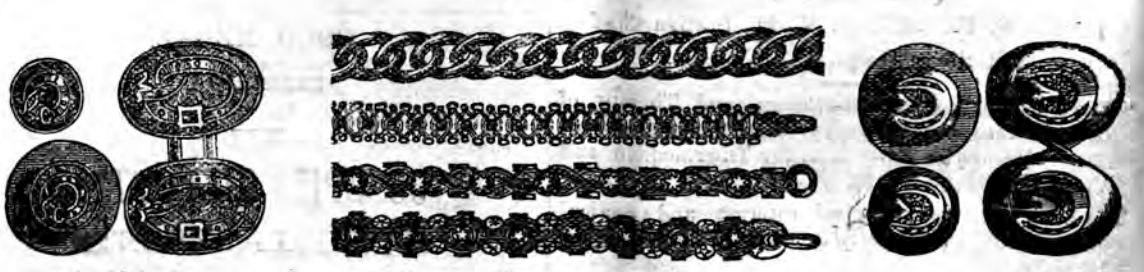
SILVERSMITHS.

OPTICIANS.

IMPROVED.
PEBBLES.
Gold Frames Per Pair R 22/8
Ordinary Spectacles R 3

Spectacles of all kinds in Solid Siver or Steel Frame.

For intending purchasers the eyes are tested free of charge. Arlington and Co. recommend their "Excelsior" Improved Pebble Spectacles for the most imperfect vision. Similar to those supplied to the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London, and acknowledged by all who wear them to be the best obtainable, Luxuriously cool and comforting when reading or writing.



GOLDSMITHS DEPARTMENT

A. & Co., manufacture Studs, Rings, Chains &c., Diamond and precious Stone mounting in all its branches at the lowest possible remunerative rates compatible with high class workmanship.

WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT

Ship's Chronometers rated, timed and cleaned. Every class of Watch and Clock repaired under a Guarantee.

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases,
Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.
FOR SALE
AT
THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT
10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*
Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle.

TO LET

A well ventilated two storied House No. 7, Kristo Das Pal's Lane Baranosy Ghose's Street stands on the Road side is suited for a family-man. Rent moderate. Apply to No. 108, Baranusy Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	
Arrear Do.	15	

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.		
Per line	0	4

Printed and Published by Priya Nath Das, *at the* Hindoo Patriot Press No. 2, Scott's Lane Calcutta.